

Of Interest to Every Woman

Edited by Martha Westover

The Great Trials of History

Trial of Francis Bacon.

Sir Francis Bacon, the English philosopher and diplomat, found it a difficult matter to prevail upon his sovereigns to accept his philosophy, and he was not disposed to a sufficient extent to know just how to handle the obstinate rulers. While he wrote letters defending Elizabeth during her reign, he provoked her and her lords by his opposition in Parliament to taxation measures in which the government was interested.

When James came to the throne he fared better for a time, and rose rapidly in favor at court. He finally advanced to the high position of Lord Chancellor, but the enjoyment of his new honors was brief. The storm which had been gathering against the government broke first on Bacon's head, and on the assembly of Parliament, he was charged with bribery.

The charges against Bacon were laid before the House of Commons in March, 1621, and on March 27, the Commons resolved to send the charges laid against him before the lords for inquiry, without committing themselves on one side or the other.

Bacon's health broke down over worry caused by the charges, and he begged for time to reply to the accusations. Not being satisfied, his enemies brought fresh accusations. One of these was Lady Winterton, who claimed that she had given money directly to Bacon and had received a crushing sentence almost immediately afterwards.

On April 16, Bacon, who was sufficiently recovered to leave his house, had an interview with the King. He

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AMERICAN WOMEN LONDON BEAUTIES

The Irony of a Suffrage Legacy.
Will Winston Churchill
Fly Again?

GALSWORTHY'S NEW PLAY

Is the Perfect Home a Fact?
Londoner Thinks He Has
Solved Servant Problem.

(Special Correspondence of The Times-Dispatch.)

How I can imagine you American women spreading the first bit of news I give you today, which is that at the last count two American ladies carried off the palm so far as beauty was concerned. Mrs. James Hope Nelson, a young heiress, was considered the most beautiful woman present.

She is slight in build, with delicately molded classic features, rather Grecian in character, and, needless to say, aroused a great interest even in an assembly where there were so many beautiful women. But I suppose you know all about her, for she was described by the American papers on the occasion of her marriage recently as the most beautiful woman in America.

John Galsworthy's new play, "The Mob," which is to be produced in April in Manchester, is said to be the sort of a play to cause a good deal of controversy, but no one who knows dare tell what it's about. Mr. Galsworthy does not wish any information to leak out about the play, and strict orders have been given to every member of the cast to this effect. Naturally, everybody is "just dying to find out."

Between the political situation and his own private life, Winston Churchill is ever in the public eye, but it seems to be his aerial feats that give most concern to his admirers. Protestants, public and private, are constantly being hurled at him in indignation to disprove him from further ascent. But, apparently, fly he must. One of his intimate friends consulted a Bond Street clairvoyant last week to learn if "the First Lord of the Admiralty" would be killed while flying. The mystic said, "Yes—and very soon."

We are wondering who he is now. Possibly you recall the indignation of suffragists generally over certain passages in a book published by Sir Almonro Wetherell under the title, "The Unpleasant Case Against Women Suffrage." Not only has the author been forced to acknowledge the injustice of the passages, but by the will of his eldest son, Edward Wright, the National Union of Suffragists was left a legacy of £2,500. This reminds me, when the bill for the enfranchisement of women was read for the first time at Cape Town last Thursday the House was convulsed with laughter when the Hon. Archibald Wemyss moved that the third reading be taken on April 1.

Yes, knowledge comes, but wisdom lingers.

The "perfect home" is a fact if the ideal of a candidate for a London Parliamentary seat is to be accepted as such. In an effort to solve the servant problem he is offering his domestic the use of hatched eggs, a piano, theatre tickets once a fortnight, painting materials for the artistic housemaid, and, in addition to these attractive inducements, his house in Surrey is full of labor-saving devices. There are fireplaces to clean (steam heat throughout); no carpets to sweep (floors are stained and have small rugs); no brass to polish (stair-rod are of ebony, doorknobs and taps are brass); no paint to wash (doors are of unpainted oak, quite plain, without moldings, and no staining over even a touch of the foot on a lever swings the doors open).

Do you think he will solve the problem? MIRIAM.

ODD WAYS OF TELLING TIME

Nature's Clocks Are the Kind Most Used in Turkey.

A clock or a watch was about as rare in Turkey fifty years ago as an aeroplane is in America today. Even at the present time in the smaller cities and villages the house with a time-piece in it is unusual, for a clock or watch is considered a curious convenience to be indulged in only by a few of the wealthier class.

Nature is the clock of that land. A most reliable clock, which never stops or fails to alert its owner. Should you inquire the time there you would be referred to the crow of the cock, the sun, or the condition of the cat's eye.

The cock crows regularly morning, forenoon, noon, afternoon and evening. Sometimes he crows at irregular periods. "Woe unto him!" For superstition demands that his head be chopped off a denard which is tolerated, without delay, for to tolerate an ill-omining cock is to bring bad luck, according to a native superstition.

One of the methods they have of telling time by the sun is the following: They hold their thumbs touching each other horizontally, and extend the forefingers up perpendicularly. Then they divide the thumb and forefinger of each hand into six parts, nominal hour points, one hand representing the morning and other the afternoon. When the thumbs join being 12 o'clock, the tip of one forefinger representing 3 o'clock in the morning and the top of other 3 o'clock in the afternoon, by holding the hands in the described position toward the sun the shadow cast by one forefinger upon the other will point to the correct time, as judged by the hours nominally marked in mind. The hour divisions may be divided into additional parts, as the quarter-hours.

To tell the time by the cat's eye sounds at first humorous, but it can be done. The average person perhaps is not aware that the shape of cat's eye undergoes changes during the day. In the morning the pupil is normally circular, but gradually it narrows until noon, when only a narrow streak is left. As the day progresses it resumes its normal shape, becoming oval about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. In Turkey it is common for the old folks to call the cat to their sides in order to ascertain the time.

Be Beautiful



There's Magic in Flower Scents, Says Laurette Taylor.

Personality and Perfume.

BY ABIGAIL MOORE.

After long years perfume has come back into a favor almost as keen as in Queen Elizabeth's time. In its subtle use there is a very witchery. In the abuse of it, vulgarity. Choose your scent as you would your hat, for yourself, to suit your temperament and to express your own individuality, and then use no other. At that, be careful how you use it.

There is never an excuse for a heavy scent, nor for a harsh one, and above all to be avoided, is the odor that "dies," a quality, it must be admitted, that is characteristic of many what perfumes are suited to your particular type, and have it compounded that simply vanish after a few days, and of these I know of but one or two among the many on the market.

This being so, it is preferable either to make your own or have a formula compounded at the chemist's. In New York there is a flower distilling studio and laboratory, where you may learn what perfumes are suited to your particular type, and have it compounded. The young woman in charge looks at



They are found in maline, tulle and picot-edged chiffon in every imaginable shade.

you—her prospective customer—or reads a description sent, and at once understands what is required.

For the benefit of those who desire to make their own perfume or to have it compounded, the following formulas are suggested.

Extract of tea rose for the naïve girl, the innocent one who has lived a protected life: Take of rose water (triple strength) two ounces, oil of fiodium thirty drops, triple extract of rose fifteen ounces, tincture of ambergris and musk each ten drams, and of oil of neroli fifteen drops.

Now, for the out-door girl, there is a "bouquet" made by mixing nine drams of tincture of vanilla with ten ounces each of the following extracts: Orange flower, rose and tuberose.

The college girl will revel in an extract of pink, which is easily compounded. Allow to stand for a week in an earthen vessel one and a half ounces of bruised cinnamon, three-fourths of an ounce of cloves and a pint of rectified spirit. Shake often during the week.

Laurette Taylor, the actress, has succeeded in evolving a really marvelous simulation of the scent of damask rose, to which she is extremely partial. She obtained the formula from an old English perfumer, and kindly gives it: Two gills each of triple and double extract of rose, six ounces double extract of tuberose, six ounces of orris root, and three ounces each of tincture of civet and oil of rhodium.

A pure extract of violet, which is the best perfume if you do not choose to

individualize, is made by mingling a pound of violet oil with a quart of deodorized alcohol.

Renovating Old Shoes.
One way of prolonging the service of white shoes, after they have been cleaned so many times that they have become gray and shabby, is to make them tan-colored. They can be made of nicely brown by applying santon. Mix ten drops of santon with three teaspoonfuls of olive oil. Clean the shoes well before applying the mixture, as all dark spots will show. Apply with a piece of flannel, and after two coats they will look equal to new.

The Dust Nuisance.
Many women are annoyed by dust from sweeping or in cleaning the range. Here is a way to overcome it. Buy a sponge large enough to cover the mouth and nostrils. Get a sponge that has fairly large holes in it. Snip off the top of the sponge, and insert a piece of tissue paper. The tissue paper long enough to fasten behind the head. To use the sponge when sweeping or cleaning the range, wet it in place over the nostrils. It collects all the objectionable dust, and the nostrils and throat are thus kept clean and unobstructed.

Mending Broken China.
Mix well a teaspoonful of alum and a tablespoonful of water and place in a hot oven till quite transparent. Wash the broken pieces in hot water, dry, and while still warm coat the broken edges thickly and very quickly with the mixture. It sticks instantly—with this mixture, when dry, the mended chips will bear hot water and ordinary usage.

HEAD ITCHED AND BURNED BADLY
Would Break Out in Pimples or Bumps. Hair Came Out in Handfuls. On Body in Dry Scaly Form. Cuticura Soap and Ointment Entirely Cured in Two Weeks.

New Dale, N. C.—"My head first broke out and itched and burned so bad I could hardly stand it. It would break out in pimples or bumps then it would itch so that I would scratch it raw. Then it would come a dry scab like dandruff. My hair came out by handfuls and what I had left was dry and lifeless. When it came on my body it came in a dry, scaly form and itched and when I would scratch the dry scab off it would burn and the skin looked like it had been stuck full of pin holes.

"I saw the advertisement of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and sent for a sample and when I had used it all up I decided it had helped me so I sent to the drug store and got two cakes of Cuticura Soap and some Cuticura Ointment. I washed with the Cuticura Soap in hot water and then put the Cuticura Ointment on and in two weeks I was entirely cured." (Signed) James H. Robinson, June 17, 1913.

For treating poor complexion, red, rough hands, and dry, thin and falling hair, Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment have been the world's favorites for more than a generation. Sold everywhere. Liberal samples of each mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston."

Men who shave and shampoo with Cuticura Soap will find it best for skin and scalp.

WAYS OF DOING THINGS

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LADY SCARISBRICK IS EXPECTED TO-DAY

American Woman Lives at Lancashire, and Not Well Known in London Society.

BY LA MARQUISE DE FONTENAY.

LADY SCARISBRICK, due in New York to-day on board the Cunard liner Lusitania, with her husband, Sir Tom Thomas, is an American, youngest daughter of William Selah Chamberlain, of Cleveland, Ohio, and youngest sister of that famous beauty, Lady Naylor-Leyland, of whom King Edward was wont to say that she was the only one of his American friends and acquaintances whom he had ever known to have never said an unkind word to him about anything. Lady Naylor-Leyland's husband, the late Sir Herbert, was first cousin of Sir Tom Scarisbrick, his mother, the late Mrs. Thomas Naylor-Tonia, father, Sir Thomas, father, still alive, and was one of the owners of the Leyland Steamship Company. He is a Unionist, and taking an active part in his politics, received a knighthood from his Majesty in 1902, and in office, nine years ago, and is now known as Sir Charles Scarisbrick. His only son, Tom, allied himself with the Liberal cause, now in office, and, managing to secure a majority from them in 1909, he now outranks his father, who is compelled to accord him the "pae" on official occasions.

Lady Scarisbrick is not considered as lovely as her elder sister, Lady Naylor-Leyland, and living for the most part at Greaves Hall, her husband's fine place in Lancashire, is less well known in London society. In which Lady Leyland ranks as one of the most popular hostesses, one who enjoys in a country house a degree of intimacy and favor of the reigning family, Lady Leyland's husband, Sir Herbert, has now been dead fifteen years. He had the great misfortune to accidentally kill his father, while out deer stalking in the Highlands, mistaking the venerable old gentleman for a stag. Society, which is somewhat callous, even in the face of such a tragedy as this, from that time forth invested him with the somewhat cruel name of "Bag-dad" Leyland.

Has Emperor Nicholas become a suffragist? If I ask this question, it is because of the official announcement that he has just given his imperial assent to a law "extending the personal and property rights of married women, and providing certain amendments in the relations between husband and wife."

Hitherto a married woman in Russia has been unable to hold property, to enter business, to seek employment, or even to obtain a separate passport, without the consent of her husband, and there has been no remedy for a woman against a reprobate husband, except divorce, which is exceedingly difficult, and most costly to obtain, and, therefore, beyond the reach of all save the very rich. Efforts have been made in vain for thirty years past to introduce a law for judicial separation, but the Holy Synod has always opposed it, as an invidious onslaught upon the sacred bond of matrimony.

The new law, which has just received the sanction of the Emperor, is of the nature of compromise, since, without specifically mentioning judicial separation, it recognizes the existence of nonjudicial separation. Thus, it provides that married women who have been separated from their husbands shall enjoy full liberty of movement and enjoyment of their property, even if they be minors. It also stipulates that the wife shall be entitled to alimony in the event of the separation being non-judicially pronounced, either to herself or to the children, by violence, dishonesty, dangerous or loathsome illness, and further it provides that the wife in such cases shall be accorded the care and guardianship of the children. It likewise deprives the courts of the power of ordering the restitution of conjugal rights.

It is no exaggeration to describe this new law as the charter of emancipation of married women in Russia, and as opening up a new era for them.

General Sir Hugh McCalmont, whose beautiful and picturesque country seat of Abbeystead, in County Antrim, was completely destroyed the other day by militant suffragettes, is fortunately a very rich man, owing much of his wealth to American sources.

The McCalmonts, who are of old North of Ireland stock, were originally exporters of linens at Belfast. Making a large consignment to Guion & Company, of Philadelphia, this firm was unable to pay for it at maturity, and sent a large number of shares in the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, then an altogether new enterprise. Subsequently, Robert McCalmont and his brother, Hugh, acquired the controlling interest in the road, and they were represented for a number of years by Charles E. Smith, who was president of the line from 1868 to 1893, and whose nephew, the late T. Guilford Smith, of Buffalo, was one of the regents of the University of the State of New York.

It was through their holdings in the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, and afterwards through their dealings in the Erie Railroad, that old Robert and Hugh McCalmont acquired their great fortune, which at their death would have gone to their sister's son, the late Lord Cairns, had he not preceded them by the fatal lance in which he became involved with an actress, resulting in a sensational cause celebre. Their money went instead to two others of their nephews, General Sir Hugh McCalmont and Harry McCalmont. The latter, receiving the larger share, when Harry died childless, bequeathed the bulk of his property, amounting to over \$10,000,000, to his young cousin, Dermot, eldest son of General Sir Hugh McCalmont.

The widowed Mrs. Harry McCalmont has a life interest in a portion of her late husband's estate, which on her death will still further swell young Dermot's large fortune. She was a Miss de Bathe, a sister of Sir Hugo de Bathe, husband of the former Mrs. Langtry.

Sir Hugh McCalmont has often been described as the keenest and most brilliant sportsman in the British army. There is practically no branch of sport in which he has not had a fling, and held his own among the best. In his younger days he was the crack steeplechase rider, not only in England, but also in Ireland, which is saying a great deal more. As far

as soldiering is concerned, he was with Lord Wolseley in the Red River expedition of 1870, and the first man into Fort Gary, where he hoisted the Union Jack.

With Wolseley again in the Ashanti War, he was afterwards enabled, as military attaché at Constantinople, to go through the entire Russo-Turkish War on the staff of General Sir Arthur Kitchener, taking part in the defense of Kars. As soon as the fighting was over, he was off to the Zulu wars, where he is on record as having captured single-handed King Cetewayo's tent, whatever that may have consisted of. A year later he was fighting on the Indian frontier, then back in Africa against the Boers. In 1882 he took part in the Egyptian War, in the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, and also in the unsuccessful expedition of Lord Wolseley for the relief of Khartum, in 1885.

In 1890, at the age of nearly sixty, Sir Hugh won the grand military steeplechase at Punchestown, just to keep his hand in. For some years past he has been, making his headquarters with Lady McCalmont and his son, Dermot, not at Abbeystead, but at Mount Juliet, in County Kildare. It is a most picturesque place, surrounded by an extensive well-wooded park, while below the house, from the River Rye, giving the completing touch to a truly fascinating, typically Irish landscape. (Copyright, 1914, by the Brentwood Company.)

TERRIBLE ORDEAL SAFELY ENDED

Broken in Health, Miserable Suffering, For a Score of Years, Lady Came Safely Through Ordeal

Johnson's Bayou, La.—Mrs. L. P. Semar, of this town, who has been in a deplorable condition for years, now makes the following statement: "I was a great sufferer for 20 years, with pains in my back, right side, headache and lower bowels, was very irregular, and also suffered terribly at times, with dizziness and faintness."

During this time, I tried six different doctors, but could get no relief.

I heard of Cardui, the woman's tonic, and began taking it. After having taken a course of this treatment (6 bottles), according to directions, I feel no pain, am regular, am able to do all of my work and, in fact, feel like a new woman.

I can surely recommend Cardui, the woman's tonic, to all women suffering from female disorders."

Cardui is the ideal medicine for women. It is prepared especially for women, and contains ingredients which act directly on the weak womanly organs, thus helping to build up, in a gentle, natural way, the entire womanly constitution to a healthy condition.

The wonderful success which Cardui has attained, in its past 50 years of continuous use, is due principally to its merit. It has helped many hundreds of thousands of weak women. It will surely help you, too.

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N. B.—Write to: Ladies' Advisory Dept., Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., for Special Instructions, and 64-page book, "Home Treatment for Women," sent in plain wrapper, on request.—Advertisement.

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